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NY 138-1583

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

No mention of the information appearing on Page 3, paragraph 3, is made in this report. It is noted that New York source of this information was the National Detective Agency, Washington, D.C. and since WFO also has this information, the activity occurred in Washington, D.C., and WFO probably has the same information from other reliable and possibly public sources.

Recontact with Dr. RALPH J. BUNCHE and [redacted] was not considered necessary in view of the nature of the remarks by these two individuals. It is also noted that Dr. BUNCHE had stated that his last contact with the applicant was in about 1941.

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For information of the Bureau, [redacted] in previous reports is [redacted] who is now deceased.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
[redacted] NY rep. of SA [redacted] [redacted] 2/19/45	100-51181-61 p. 14
[redacted]	100-102245-1A7

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Location</u>				
<div data-bbox="467 734 685 806">[redacted]</div> <div data-bbox="467 806 685 855">(current)</div> <div data-bbox="467 855 659 904">[redacted]</div> <div data-bbox="358 822 417 878">b2 b7D</div> <div data-bbox="685 757 844 846"><del>(S)</del> (U)</div> <tr><td>Former Panel Source 959</td><td>100-102245-1B7</td></tr> <tr><td><div data-bbox="446 945 638 1048">[redacted]</div><div data-bbox="638 967 813 1048"><del>(S)</del> (U)</div><tr><td></td><td>100-93553-1B461</td></tr></td></tr>	Former Panel Source 959	100-102245-1B7	<div data-bbox="446 945 638 1048">[redacted]</div> <div data-bbox="638 967 813 1048"><del>(S)</del> (U)</div> <tr><td></td><td>100-93553-1B461</td></tr>		100-93553-1B461
Former Panel Source 959	100-102245-1B7				
<div data-bbox="446 945 638 1048">[redacted]</div> <div data-bbox="638 967 813 1048"><del>(S)</del> (U)</div> <tr><td></td><td>100-93553-1B461</td></tr>		100-93553-1B461			
	100-93553-1B461				

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

## Copy to:

Report of: b6  
Date: b7C

[REDACTED]

Office: New York, New York

7/12/61

Field Office File No.:

138-1583

Bureau File No.: 138-825

## Title:

EDWARD FRANKLIN FRAZIER  
Applicant - United Nations  
Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization  
Paris, France

## Character:

LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

## Synopsis:

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309 auc tam/mlt/tcg  
ON 02-22-2006Dr. JOHN H. FRANKLIN, former colleague and  
close friend, recommends applicant highly  
as to character, reputation and loyalty.  
Information concerning applicant's affiliation  
with George Washington Carver School,  
NCASP and NCRMA set out.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE~~Classified by SP4 elw/alm  
Declassify on: OADR 9/5/89~~~~(U)~~

NY 138-1583

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On July 11, 1961, Dr. JOHN H. FRANKLIN, Chairman, History Department, Brooklyn College, Bedford Avenue and Avenue H, Brooklyn, New York, advised that he has known the applicant since 1931. He said that he first met Dr. FRAZIER when he was a student at Fiske University and Dr. FRAZIER was a professor there. He said that subsequently both he and Dr. FRAZIER were on the staff of Howard University from approximately 1947 to 1956. He said that for a few years while Dr. FRAZIER was associated with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), he sublet the applicant's home in Washington, D.C. He said that he has continued a close professional and social relationship with the applicant since that time.

Dr. FRANKLIN stated that he has the highest regard for the applicant. He described him as a man of fine character, personal habits and moral conduct. He said that Dr. FRAZIER enjoys a wonderful reputation in the educational field. He said that in his opinion, Dr. FRAZIER is completely loyal to this country and has never shown or expressed any sympathy for Communism or Fascism.

Dr. FRANKLIN stated that the applicant is sufficiently sophisticated so that he would not be "taken in" by Communist or Communist front organizations. He said that he believes that Dr. FRAZIER would have the ability to recognize such organizations for what they were, and he would not participate in such organizations. He said that it would be quite possible for Dr. FRAZIER to be interested in movements to

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secure a more complete democracy regardless of race. He said that if the Communist Party were to also espouse such a cause, it would not make Dr. FRAZIER change his opinion. He said that Dr. FRAZIER has over a period of time supported such causes. He said that in his opinion Dr. FRAZIER is too independent to accept regimentation or any control on his personal beliefs.

Dr. FRANKLIN stated that in many discussions with Dr. FRAZIER, the applicant has always taken a staunch position in support of this form of government. He said that in his own experience, he has found Dr. FRAZIER to be completely trustworthy and he believes that he would handle confidential information in a proper manner.

Dr. FRANKLIN concluded by recommending the applicant without any reservation or qualification for a responsible position of interest to the United States Government.

#### Miscellaneous

In 1943, New York  furnished a catalog of the George Washington Carver School for the fall term of 1943. This catalog lists as an instructor Dr. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, not further identified.

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The George Washington Carver School has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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On June 9, 1955, [ ] furnished a letter dated May 25, 1955, listing Professor E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER as an initiator of the National Committee to Repeal the Mc Carran Act (NCRMA).

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On March 1, 1956, [ ] furnished a letter dated February 11, 1956, on the stationery of the NCRMA listing Professor E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, not further identified, as an initiator of the NCRMA.

Information concerning the NCRMA appears in the Appendix of this report.

On January 22, 1954, [ ] furnished material mailed by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NCASP). This material listed Professor E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, Washington, D.C., as a sponsor of a "Statement of Principles for the Defense of Democracy."

The statement reads as follows:

"The spirit of intolerance is abroad in our land.

"Congressional committees, in the guise of 'investigations', have conducted a systematic persecution of people for their political beliefs and associations. The time-honored principle that a person is innocent until proven guilty has been discarded in favor of a procedure which imputes guilt and imposes punishment without trial.

"Minority opinion is being suppressed by such devices as blacklisting, dismissal from employment, and even jailing for 'conspiracy to teach and

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"'advocate' a minority viewpoint on social affairs.

"Books are banned because of the political views of their authors. Works of art are threatened with destruction. Artists and scientists with minority views are prevented from traveling abroad by an arbitrary withholding of passports. Ministers are pilloried and smeared for joining in social welfare movements. A congressional committee has set itself up as judge of what should be the content of a textbook on medical practice.

"By no stretch of the imagination can actions such as these be justified as a defense of democracy. On the contrary, they constitute an assault on our basic freedoms. Unless checked in time they will extend the 'black silence of fear' to all areas of American life and destroy the democracy we are striving to preserve and develop.

"To safeguard our democratic heritage we call upon all people to affirm their support of the following principles and goals, and to work actively for their realization:

"I. The essence of democracy is freedom for the people to choose among competing political programs. To prescribe any viewpoint and impose discriminatory disabilities on its advocates, such as imprisonment or dismissal from employment, means the abolition of freedom of choice, an infringement of the sovereign power of the electorate, and the end of full democracy.

"II. The free exchange of ideas is the life blood of the democratic process. The banning

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"or burning of books, the denial of meeting halls, the persecution of editors of minority publications, and interference with freedom of travel by arbitrary visa and passport restrictions, are inconsistent with freedom of thought and association.

"III. Teachers, lawyers, doctors, writers, artists, actors and other professionals should be free to practice their professions without discrimination because of their political beliefs or associations, whether they be Republican, Democrat, Socialist or Communist. People should be judged in their professions by their professional performance.

"To make possible a return to these basic principles, we urge

"1. Abolition of the Attorney-General's list of 'subversive organizations.'

"2. Repeal of the Smith Act, the Mc Carran Internal Security Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, the Feinberg Law, and all similar state and federal legislation that violates the letter and spirit of the Bill of Rights.

"3. Abandonment by Congress of the misuse of its power to investigate as the basis for legislation, and the distortion of this power into inquisitorial probing into the beliefs, opinions and political affiliations of individuals.

"4. The reinstatement of teachers dismissed because of actual or alleged membership in

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"the Communist party or any other political organizations, or refusal to answer questions about alleged membership.

"5. Cessation of the blacklisting of artists, writers, actors, musicians, etc., because of their political beliefs.

"6. Discontinuance of any bans on books in schools or libraries because of the political views expressed in the books or held by the authors.

"7. Abandonment of passport and visa restrictions imposed because of political beliefs and associations.

"8. Amnesty for those now in jail on charges of 'conspiracy to teach and advocate' their political views."

A previous report in this matter contains information concerning the applicant's affiliation with the NCASP.

Information concerning the NCASP appears in the Appendix of this report.

On September 9, 1958, [redacted] advised that [redacted] had informed [redacted] that he had furnished [redacted] information concerning some unidentified writers. According to [redacted] mentioned that he recommended writers on political questions. (S) (U)

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On September 10, 1958, [redacted] advised that [redacted] had given [redacted] the name of EDWARD FRANKLIN FRAZIER, Professor of Sociology at Harvard University, as the author of books on Negro questions, including "The Negro in the United States", whose residence was 220 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C. (S) (U)

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York, New York, reflected that the records of the Department of State show that [redacted] is a Soviet national and the [redacted] of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations who arrived in the United States on December 7, 1957; that [redacted] is a Soviet national and an employee of the Cultural Division, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., who arrived in the United States on April 14, 1956; and that [redacted] is a Soviet national, [redacted] of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., who arrived in the United States on August 2, 1957. (S) (U)

On his Identification and Personnel Data for Employment of United States Citizen form, the applicant listed as his residence 220 Rhode Island Avenue Northwest, Washington, D.C.

[redacted] information is all  
[redacted] in this matter  
is deceased.

~~(U)~~ (U)

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE MC CARRAN ACT

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Committee to Repeal the Mc Carran Act:

- "1. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \*\*\* National Committee to Repeal the Mc Carran Act. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 31.)"

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 2.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which is 'used to appeal to special occupational groups \* \* \*'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
July 12, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

NY 138-1583

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title **EDWARD FRANKLIN FRAZIER**  
Applicant - United Nations Educational,  
Scientific, and Cultural Organization  
Paris, France

Character **LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

b6 of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned  
b7C as above. Reference is made to the New York report

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW 8-3-61  
BY WVV, uc

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

**Title:** EDWARD FRANKLIN FRAZIER  
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and  
Cultural Organization  
LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309 auc tam/mlt/tcg  
ON 02-22-2006

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9/5/89 (U)

**Report of:** SA

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**Date and Place:** July 12, 1961  
New York, New York

This is amended copy of LHMUN report and  
should not be removed from file for  
dissemination purposes. If dissemination  
necessary, copies should be made of this copy.

- 1 -

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recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Reporting Office <b>WASHINGTON FIELD</b>	Office of Origin <b>BUREAU</b>	Date <b>7/13/61</b>	Investigative Period <b>6/23 - 7/12/61</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>THOMAS FRANKLIN FRAZIER APPLICANT UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANI- ZATION (UNESCO), PARIS, FRANCE</b>		Report made by <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 15px;"></div>	Typed By: <b>bbg</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>	

EXCISE:

## REFERENCE

Bureau letter to WFO dated

DATE: 02-13-2006

CLASSIFIED BY 60309 auc tam/mlt/tcg  
Declassification per OGA letter  
dated 02-22-2006

- P -

## ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Bureau letter instructs WFO to report results of interview and information furnished by FRAZIER to Agents in San Francisco and Washington, D. C., in August, 1954.

WFO letter of 8/25/54 to Bureau, enclosed three photostatic copies of material pertaining to the "Council on African Affairs, INC" (Bufile 100-69266), which was obtained from the applicant. This material was forwarded to the Bureau for transmissal to the Department in connection with the hearing before the SACB. WFO does not have copies of the material in its file and the original material was returned to FRAZIER.

Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
<p>138-825-70</p> <p>REC-6</p> <p>AUG 8 1961</p> <p>SECRET</p>	<p>6 - Bureau (138-825) (Encls. 0)</p> <p>1 - Washington Field (101-1405)</p> <p>INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</p> <p>DATE 1-10-1999 BY [signature]</p> <p>CC TO: [signature]</p> <p>REQ. REC'D 1/3/62</p> <p>ANS [signature]</p> <p>BY: [signature]</p>

AGENCY: [signature] CSC KC [signature]

FORW. 8-3-61

THIS report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

AUG 10 1961

FBI

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

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Bureau letter refers to HCUA report entitled "Communist Political Subversion, Part II, Appendix to Hearings, 84th Congress, Second Session," which lists Professor E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER as among the officers or sponsors of the National Nonpartisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12th Communist Leaders in 1949. The information pertaining to HCUA report is set out in previous investigation of the applicant and is contained in a report of SA [redacted] at Washington, D. C., dated 9/3/53.

Bureau letter also refers to WFO report of 4/21/61, entitled "African Activities in the United States, IS-Africa," wherein E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER is listed as the Chairman of the Program on African Studies at Howard University. WFO files reflect that the State Department compiled a list of universities that had courses in African Studies in the United States. Included in the list compiled by the State Department was Howard University, Washington, D. C., and the applicant was listed as Chairman of the Study Program.

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WFO files fail to reflect any association between the applicant and the above captioned organization. This organization is not cited and the information pertaining to FRAZIER and the group is not being set forth in instant report.

INFORMANTSIdentity of SourceFile Where Located

[REDACTED]

100-17107-1A20  
100-32750-1B1 (1)

[REDACTED]

(By Request)

[REDACTED] is the source referred to in the characterization of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

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[REDACTED] Deceased)  
is the first source and [REDACTED] the second source, referred to in the characterization of the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws.

[REDACTED] was contacted on 6/30/61 by SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED].

[REDACTED] was recontacted by SA [REDACTED]  
on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was contacted on 6/28/61 by SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

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WFO 101-1405

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LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will report results of agency check at State Security.

The enclosed report is being classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as the exhibit containing the testimony of the applicant before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee is classified "Confidential."

*For copy 2 Exhibit A, see 138-825-56.*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

7/13/61

DECLASSIFIED BY  
ON 9/5/89  
Comp. # 299475  
+ 299822

Office: Washington, D. C.

Field Office File No.: 101-1405

Bureau File No.: 138-825

Title:

EDWARD FRANKLIN FRAZIER  
APPLICANTUNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND  
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO), PARIS, FRANCE

Character:

LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER  
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Synopsis:

Employment at Howard University verified. University associates and neighbors recommend. Three communist publications list one E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER as signer of protest against Supreme Court Sanctification of Smith Act, Mc Carthyism and HCUA Hearings in the South. Applicant's "Black Bourgeoisie" reviewed in 8/31/57 issue of the "Peoples World." Applicant listed as Board Member of Southern Conference Educational Fund in testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Witness before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1953 testified that applicant was not a CP member. [redacted] advised applicant and wife members of the Executive Committee on the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws. In 1945, applicant advised that he belonged to the Council of African Affairs in early 1940s. Applicant's testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1955 is attached as an exhibit. Credit negative. Applicant has ten traffic violations at MPD. Criminal negative. Applicant issued passport for travel to Europe in 1959. HCUA and CSC records utilized. [redacted] Unknown to informants.

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EXHIBIT A: Testimony of E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, 220 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., before the United States Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee of the

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WFO 101-1405

Judiciary on "Communist Penetration  
of Education" dated March 30, 1955.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

EMPLOYMENT

Howard University - 1953 to Present

On July 7, 1961, [REDACTED], Office of the Dean of College of Liberal Arts, Howard University, Washington, D. C., advised SA [REDACTED] that the applicant has been employed as a Professor in the Sociology Department of Howard University since his return from Paris, France, in September, 1953. He advised that the records reflect that the applicant was on "loan" to Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, for a brief period of time during the school semester of 1957-1958. He related that FRAZIER has a year to year contract with Howard University, which is presently being renewed.

On July 7, 1961, Dr. JAMES M. NABRIT, Jr., President, Howard University, Washington, D. C., advised SA [REDACTED] that he has been acquainted with Dr. FRAZIER for approximately 40 years. He stated that Dr. FRAZIER has been associated with Howard University since 1934 and is an outstanding man in the Sociology field. He stated that the applicant is a capable, honest, reliable person of excellent personal habits. He added that the applicant and his family are highly regarded and associated with persons above reproach as far as character, reputation and loyalty are concerned. Dr. NABRIT stated that the applicant and his family are loyal American citizens and he highly recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

On July 7, 1961, [REDACTED], Howard University, Washington, D. C., advised SA [REDACTED] that he has been acquainted with Dr. FRAZIER at Howard University for the past seventeen years. He stated that Dr. FRAZIER is a conscientious, outspoken individual who enjoys an excellent reputation at the University. He added that Dr. FRAZIER is highly regarded throughout the United States in the Sociology field and a man of good moral character and reputation. He added that the applicant and his family associate with persons with good moral character

WFO 101-1405

and reputation. He further advised the applicant and his family are loyal American citizens and highly recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

On July 7, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Howard University, Washington, D. C., advised that he has been acquainted with Dr. FRAZIER for the past 25 years. He advised that he studied under Dr. FRAZIER for four years at Howard University and added that Dr. FRAZIER's moral integrity and honesty are reflected in the high esteem in which he is held by sociologists throughout the world. He added that Dr. FRAZIER and his family associate with persons of the highest caliber and loyal American citizens. He stated there was absolutely no reason to question Dr. FRAZIER's loyalty to the United States. He stated that FRAZIER is an outspoken individual and that he has never heard him make any remarks which he would construe as being disloyal to the United States Government. He added that he would highly recommend Dr. FRAZIER for a position of trust.

On July 7, 1961, Dr. CHARLES H. THOMPSON, Dean of Graduate School, advised SA GARTEN that he has been acquainted with Dr. FRAZIER since 1927 and has been a close associate at Howard University since 1934. THOMPSON stated that Dr. FRAZIER and his family's character, reputation and integrity are above reproach. He stated that Dr. FRAZIER is an eminent sociologist and highly regarded throughout the world. He added that the applicant and his family are loyal American citizens and recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

On July 10, 1961, EMMETT E. DORSEY, Head of Political Science Department, Howard University, advised that he has been acquainted with Dr. FRAZIER for approximately 35 years. He stated that Dr. FRAZIER is a strong exponent of racial equality and described him as being "outspoken" and "courageous." He stated that he would classify Dr. FRAZIER as a liberal and was quite sure that he was not a Communist or Marxist. He stated that Dr. FRAZIER is one of the most outstanding sociologists in the world. He stated that Dr. FRAZIER being a member of

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a minority race is quite critical of the United States' segregation policies and practices. DORSEY stated that he would sum up Dr. FRAZIER's qualifications as being one of the outstanding representatives of American scholarship. DORSEY stated that he would highly recommend the applicant for a position of trust.

NEIGHBORHOOD

220 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On July 7, 1961, [redacted]  
[redacted], Washington, D. C., advised she has been acquainted with the applicant and his family for fifteen years. She stated that they are quiet, reliable, stable persons with excellent personal habits. [redacted] stated that the applicant and his family enjoy a good reputation in the community and associate with persons above reproach as far as character, reputation and loyalty are concerned. She added that the applicant and his family are loyal American citizens and recommended him for a position of trust.

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On July 7, 1961, [redacted]  
[redacted], Washington, D. C., advised that she has been acquainted with the applicant and his family for twenty years. She stated that she would highly recommend the applicant and his family as to character, reputation and associates. She also advised the applicant and his family were loyal American citizens and highly recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

On July 7, 1961, [redacted]  
[redacted] advised he has been acquainted with Dr. FRAZIER and his family for twenty years. He stated that Dr. FRAZIER is an eminent sociologist and has authored many books on problems relating to the sociology field. He stated that Dr. FRAZIER is outspoken and critical of the work being done by both the minority and majority race individuals in the United States. He further



WFO 101-1405

advised the applicant and his family are of good moral character and reputation and are loyal American citizens. PROCTOR stated that he would be happy to recommend the applicant for a position of trust and confidence.

On July 7, 1961, [redacted]  
[redacted], Washington, D. C., advised she has been acquainted with Dr. FRAZIER and his family for approximately 25 years. She stated Dr. FRAZIER and his family enjoy an excellent reputation in the community and associate with persons above reproach as far as character, reputation and loyalty are concerned. She further advised that the applicant and his family are loyal American citizens and highly recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS

The August, 1951, issue of the "New World Review" contains an article entitled "Killing the Bill of Rights." This article protests the Supreme Court Sanctification of the Smith Act. On Page 8, is listed one, Dr. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, eminent sociologist, as a protester against the court decision.

Information concerning the "New World Review" appears in the appendix.

The March 31, 1954, issue of the "Daily Worker" on Page 8, contains an article entitled "Statement of Principles for the Defense of Democracy Against McCarthyism," which urges that professional men be free to practice without discrimination ~~because~~ of political beliefs or associations. Also, the article urges the abolishment of the Attorney General's list. Listed among the signers of this statement is one Professor E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, Washington, D. C.

Information concerning the "Daily Worker" appears in the appendix.

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The August 31, 1957, issue of the "People's World," on Page 8 contains a book review by JOHN PITTMAN of the book entitled "Black Bourgeoisie," by E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, Chairman of the Sociology Department, Howard University. The review states that this book has been "re-evaluated" and is now considered "an aid to rights struggle."

Information concerning the "People's World" appears in the appendix.

The August 4, 1958, issue of the "National Guardian" contains an article on Page 3 entitled "180 Southern Leaders Denounce Witch Hunt." The article protests the House Committee on Un-American Activities Session held at Atlanta, Georgia, during July, 1958. Among the signers denouncing the House Committee on Un-American Activities Session is listed one "Dr. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, District of Columbia."

Information concerning the "National Guardian" appears in the appendix.

On March 24, 1958, [ ] advised that the Committee on Local Arrangements for [ ] Restrictions in Southern States, sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated, held a meeting in Washington, D. C., on March 18, 1958. [ ] advised that this Committee would hold a conference meeting in Washington, D. C., on April 27, 1958, and that Dr. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER of Howard University was mentioned as a main speaker for the affair. [ ] stated that he was not personally acquainted with E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER of Howard University.

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On June 29, 1961, [ ] was recontacted and advised that he could not furnish any additional information concerning E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER. [ ] declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a security hearing board.

Information concerning the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated, appears in the appendix.

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On July 11, 1961, [ ] advised that the Internal Security Subcommittee, United States Senate, investigating subversive influence in the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF), held a session in New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 18, 19 and 20, 1954. WF T-25 advised that the files reflect that Dr. JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI, Executive Director of the SCEF appeared as a witness before the Committee. DOMBROWSKI submitted a report of the officers and board of directors of the SCEF. Among the directors is listed one, "Dr. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, Washington, D. C."

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On December 15, 1959, [ ] made available a list of the Executive Committee of the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws. The name "Professor and Mrs. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, Howard University, 220 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.," appears on a list of the Executive Committee.

Information concerning the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws is set forth in the appendix.

During the course of another investigation, E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER advised Special Agents of the FBI in August, 1954, that he became a member of the Council of African Affairs in the early 1940s. Dr. FRAZIER advised that his recollection is vague as to the exact date he became a member of this organization. FRAZIER stated that he did not recall ever attending a meeting of this organization, although he never formally resigned from the organization.

FRAZIER recalled that he became a member of the Council of African Affairs after reading their literature because he felt that the purpose of the organization was to assist in the ~~cause~~ of human freedom. FRAZIER recalled that he had read that there was a struggle in the Council in which MAX YERGAN and PAUL ROSENBERG were attempting to control the organization. FRAZIER stated that he had heard the struggle resulted from the charge that YERGAN had ~~misappropriated~~ the funds of the Council. Dr. FRAZIER advised

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that he received a proxy some time in the middle 1940's, requesting him to vote for either YERGAN or ROBESON to head the Council. He stated that he believed YERGAN to be an opportunist and an individual of low integrity, therefore, he gave PAUL ROBESON his proxy vote. Dr. FRAZIER advised that he did not know who formulated the Council's business, where the Council derived its funds or if the Communist Party in any manner aided or supported the organization.

Dr. FRAZIER advised that he had a file at his office containing literature distributed by the Council on African Affairs and he furnished a number of items from this file to agents of this Bureau.

Dr. FRAZIER was asked whether he would appear before a hearing of the Subversive Activities Control Board. He stated that he would be very reluctant to appear before the Board because of his position at Howard University, and because of his position with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization as research director. He also stated that he felt that publicity resulting from such an appearance would be unfavorable.

The Council of African Affairs and the Communist Party have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

In 1951, JOHN LAUTNER, who at the time of his expulsion from the Communist Party in 1950, was Chairman of the New York State Review Commission, advised that MAX YERGAN was a Party member. He stated differences developed between him and the Party and that he, YERGAN came out openly against the Party. LAUTNER stated that around 1945-1946, YERGAN greeted him many mornings with "Hello Comrade."

On July 14, 1949, testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, MANNING JOHNSON stated, in part, that he was a member of the Communist Party for ten years until 1940, and that he served on the National Committee of the Communist Party throughout 1936, 1937 and 1938. JOHNSON testified during the time he was a member of the Communist Party, PAUL ROBESON was a Communist Party member

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and that it was generally under Party hierarchy that ROBESON was engaged in certain secret work that was inter-continental in connection with his concert tours.

On July 11, 1961, [ ] advised that in testimony before the Internal Security Subcommittee, United States Senate, dated [ ]

[ ]

On June 22, 1961, [ ] made available the testimony of [ ]

[ ]

[ ] in Executive Session.

[ ]

Exhibit A.

[ ] advised that there is no objection by the Internal Security Subcommittee to the FBI's furnishing [ ] to the Civil Service Commission (CSC) for its consideration under Executive Order 10422. He added, however, that if CSC has need at a later time to use the testimony in the public realm, CSC should check with the Senate Committee.

On his Identification and Personnel Data Form (ILB-2), the applicant listed membership in the following organizations:

1. National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, dates of membership unknown.
2. Council on African Affairs, dates of membership unknown.

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3. Committee for Far Eastern Democratic Policy, dates of membership unknown.
4. Southern Conference for Human Welfare, dates of membership unknown.
5. Southern Conference Educational Fund, Present Howard Local President.

Information concerning the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is contained in the appendix.

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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On June 27, 1961, IC [ ] was advised the records of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., contained no record for the applicant or his family.

On June 27, 1961, IC [ ] searched the records of the Criminal Division of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D. C., and no arrest record for the applicant or his family was located; at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review.

On June 27, 1961, IC [ ] reviewed the records of the Special Investigations Squad of the Metropolitan Police Department and no additional pertinent information concerning the applicant was located.

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On June 27, 1961, SE [ ] checked the records of the Traffic Division, MPD. They reflected that between November, 1937 and May, 1951, the applicant received ten tickets for minor traffic violations and forfeited bond on each charge in the amount of from \$3 to \$10.

On June 27, 1961, IC [ ] was advised the records of the United States Park Police, Washington, D. C., contained no record for the applicant or his family.

On June 28, 1961, IC [ ] reviewed the passport file on the applicant at the Department of State, Washington, D. C. The file reflects that on June 5, 1959, FRAZIER was issued passport number 1640668 at Washington, D. C., for travel to England, France and Italy for academic purposes.

On July 5, 1961, the files of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., were reviewed and information contained therein concerning the applicant was utilized in this investigation.

On July 6, 1961, the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were reviewed and information contained therein concerning the applicant was utilized in this investigation.

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On June 28 and 30, 1961, confidential informants, who are familiar with certain phases of Communist Party activities and related matters in the Washington, D. C. area, advised they were not acquainted with the applicant.

The applicant's name was checked against the records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and no arrest record was found.



APPENDIX

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COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC  
FAR EASTERN POLICY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

"1. Cited as Communist.

"(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)

"2. Cited as a 'Communist-controlled' organization.

"(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 70, 145 and 146.)

"3. 'As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization \* \* \* Specializing in this field \* \* \* have been such organizations as \* \* \* the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.'

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90, also p. 59.)"

COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT  
OF THE D. C. ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS,  
also known as  
The 1872 Committee

According to a booklet entitled, "An Eighty Year Wait," published in 1953 by the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws, in May, 1949, seven attorneys of the District of Columbia Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild made a study of old anti-discrimination laws and pointed out that since the laws had not been repealed, they were still alive. As a result, a group of citizens representing many religious, labor, and civic groups met to determine what they could do to bring about the enforcement of these laws. Thus, the Committee was formed, with Dr. Mary Church Terrell, prominent Washington, D. C., Negress, as the Chairman.

A source on August 29, 1952, reported that members of the Communist Party (CP) in Washington, D. C., had been urged to participate in affairs and activities of this Committee, and William Johnson, identified by this source as a CP member, had criticized CP members for not taking a more active part in the Committee's activities.

This source on January 11, 1954, stated that as of this date, the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination Laws was infiltrated by the CP, but was not actually controlled by the CP.

On February 6, 1957, a second source advised that in the latter part of 1955, following the achievement of the objectives of this Committee, the Executive Board decided that this Committee should become inactive rather than disband. This source continued that, since that time, the Executive Board has met on approximately three occasions, but that this Committee has sponsored no activity whatever. The source continued that this organization presently exists on a stand-by basis.

This source on May 15, 1961, reported that this organization continues to exist on a stand-by basis.

The National Lawyers Guild is characterized separately in the appendix.

"DAILY WORKER"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "Daily Worker."

"1. 'The chief journalistic mouthpiece of the Communist Party \* \* \* founded in response to direct instructions from the Communist International in Moscow. \* \* \* The first issue of the Daily Worker appeared on January 13, 1924. \* \* \* No other paper or publication of any kind in all American history has ever been loaded with such a volume of subversive, seditious, and treasonable utterance as has this organ of the American Communists.'

"(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 59 and 60; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 30; H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 7; H. R. 1, January 3, 1941, p. 14; and H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 4.)"

"2. 'Official Communist Party, U. S. A., organ.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, 1920, May 11, 1948, p. 44.)"

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"NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS,  
SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions."

"1. Cited as a Communist front."

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p.2.)"

"2. Cited as a Communist front which is 'used to appeal to special occupational groups \* \* \*'

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "Progressive" weekly. \* \* \* Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD

1. Cited as a Communist front.  

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities,  
House Report 1311 on the CIO Political  
Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the  
foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party,  
its front organizations, and controlled unions"  
and which "since its inception has never failed  
to rally to the legal defense of the Communist  
Party and individual members thereof, including  
known espionage agents."  

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House  
Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild,  
September 21, 1950, originally released  
September 17, 1950.)
3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers,  
fronts have been devised making special appeals  
in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out  
far beyond the confines of the Communist Party  
itself. Among these organizations are the  
\* \* \* National Lawyers' Guild. When the  
Communist Party itself is under fire these  
offer a bulwark of protection."  

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate  
Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans,  
S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

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"NEW WORLD REVIEW"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "New World Review":

"1. Cited as an organization specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda is the magazine New World Review. It was formerly known as Soviet Russia Today.

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p.90.)"

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"PEOPLE'S WORLD"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "People's World."

"1. 'The official organ of the Communist Party on the west coast.'

"(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 95; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 1, January 3, 1941, p. 10.)"



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SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

*Southern Conference for Human Welfare*

✓ The Southern Patriot, a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

The Southern Patriot was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 18, 1960, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question, and through the years, certain CP members in the New Orleans area have been assigned to work in the organization to further CP principles.

On May 18, 1960, the source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a Communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles.

The source also advised on May 18, 1960, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

The CP-USA has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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INFILED 10-1

Dr. Ingham advised that he had a file at his office containing literature distributed by the Council on African Affairs and he furnished a number of items from this file to assist in this process.

~~A report published by the Council on African Affairs.~~ Dr. Ingham was asked whether he would appear before a hearing of the Subversive Activities Control Board. He stated that he would be very reluctant to appear before the Board because of his position at Howard University, and because of his position with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as research director. He also stated that he felt that publicity resulting from such an appearance would be unfavorable.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 101-1405

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 13, 1961

EDWARD FRANKLIN FRAZIER  
United Nations Educational, Scientific,  
and Cultural Organization  
LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS

Reference is made to report of Special Agent  
James P. McNamara at Washington, D. C., dated and  
captioned as above.

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[redacted] and all sources mentioned in  
the appendix pages have furnished reliable information  
in the past.

This is furnished for your information and should  
not be disseminated to unauthorized persons or agencies.

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AGENCY 3cc CSC 1cc aag  
REQ. REC'D.  
DATE FORW. 8-3-61  
BY WVV: cnc



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

**Title: EDWARD FRANKLIN FRAZIER  
Applicant  
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and  
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
Paris, France  
LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

DECLASSIFIED  
ON 9/5/89

*SP4 elw/abw*

**Report of: SA**

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**Date and Place: July 13, 1961  
Washington, D. C.**

This is amended copy of LEUN report and should not be removed from file for dissemination purposes. If dissemination necessary, copies should be made of this copy.

- 1 -

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